









and sleeping 14 hours. Mr. Hargens only took one. We have never supplied him with anything else. Other bottles were found in the house—one containing cascara, and another a patent French preparation, but nothing dangerous.

Mr. Chiu, who was attended by Mr. Hargens, admitted to us containing a little coffee, which was made and gave to deceased about 1.30 p.m. on the 3rd inst. Deceased afterwards went out, and returned in wildest abuse.

He was then stated:—On Monday (4th inst.) I made a post-mortem examination of deceased. I found the body was that of a European, 27 to 30 years old. The upper extremity of the body was well developed, the arms and shoulders were large were congested, and the viscera, especially the heart, was dilated; the bladder was empty. I found hemorrhage and congestion of the stomach. The tongue was yellowish, and the pulse was small, rapid, and mucous. Congestion of the mouth and oesophagus was pale and shrivelled. Death appeared to have been caused by syncope brought on by an irritant poison. I sent the internal organs to the Government Analyst.

His Worship adjourned the inquest pending the completion of the analysis.

BIMETALLISM IS ADMITTEDLY POSSIBLE.

Mr Balfour addressed a great meeting at the Mansion House on August 3rd, on the Currency Question. After dealing with the urgency of the currency problem he proceeded to speak of Bimetallism:

He said:—I hesitate—in fact, I think must decline—to go in detail into some of the criticisms that have been passed upon what is called bimetallism. I am not going to discuss the great mass of opinion which I think not well-informed opinion—the effect of that a man who maintains the possibility of bimetallism should be regarded with those who hold that the earth is flat, dry, and that the earth itself is flat, dry. (Laughter.) But I may say without offence that those who hold a bimetallist opinion show themselves to be as ignorant as those who hold a flat-dry opinion of the subject. (Hear, hear.) It is permissible for those who have their opinion on these matters to express it upon the hopelessly remembered fact of economic knowledge that in 1871, 9 years ago, it is permissible for the public to hold the view that a bimetallic

his lunacy being more dangerous to  
the public peace than any other confu-  
sion. (Laughter.) But I do not think  
that any man who has seriously  
considered the literature of this  
age during the last generation, and  
this opinion can possibly hold  
good in either there is a  
economist of reputation under 60 years  
of age who will commit himself to the  
view that it is impossible to maintain the  
standard. (Hear, hear.) If there be a  
man I do not know his name, and  
indeed an absurdity to suppose that  
doubts standurday to be maintained, it  
is very likely in a bad case, because  
every chair of political economy in  
Europe and America, not to say a part  
of our own Continental nations, I  
think it is taught that the bimetallic

that every distinguished economist  
bimaterialist; I am not asserting that  
would if they could establish a double  
standard of a single standard; but no one  
must of repute will lend his name to  
idiotic objections if I may use the expres-  
sion without offence to bimaterialism  
you will see in some of the daily  
papers—objections which appear to  
be founded on the view that to hold the

silver and gold is something like the value of supply and demand or the cost of production, but that it can be settled by mere fiat of a Government. Those who hold that view show an ignorance of the very elements of the question which make it—I do not wish to say anything offensive—hardly worth

to have reduced consumption, and to have the Government, with enforcement, to any what shall be legal tender within the limits of the State, or, at least, with the Government to determine what shall be the greatest cause of demand for that which it says is legal tender, and therefore to supply as that you can determine. This doctrine I say that it is inconsistent with the law of supply and demand, and to ignore the most important element in the problem. In fact, I should say that this materialist theory affords the most beautiful illustration known to me from a theoretical point of view of the operation of the law of supply and demand in a specialized market, such as the market for gold.

interesting and instructive. I usually found that those who maintain the noun theory at all events are convinced by what they regard as proper Greek practice and experience in cases are not enough to convince the reticent monumentalists. They absolutely shut their eyes to the fact, that, far from time-claim being an impossibility, it has been of time and over a long period of time and over districts, and that when it was first produced every effect which every

tallies has ever claimed for the Thompson of the double standard. (Hear, hear.)

Now, as to the question of the existence of an orthodox economic possibility of business, let me say that I am not at all sure that I can find any orthodox economist who would not be willing to concede that the word "orthodox" is a very elastic one. I have seen many of these economists in my judgment, from the days of George J. (Chicago) But if I am mistaken upon using it, then permit me to fully remind you that there was a time when the orthodox was a much broader term prevailing all things. That was orthodox. We now know it is not a term but a mode of motion. For many years this was heterodox; but simply a view 40 years ago was that and monism was the doctrine of scientific economic life, we, therefore, for ever to be hidden in this view I am to neglect every relation since made; are we to neglect the investment of men like Jerome C. (distinguished economists who followed; and are we to shut our eyes to stop our ears against any change because it is in itself inoperative, because it goes against the general world, but forasmuch, you may use with a speech 40 years ago by Sir Robert Peel, I think it appears that he took a different (Chicago) and my last year (George) and these strange adherents of what are pleased to describe as "the doctrine"

again, directed to take an hour, perfectly taken the time there is a table.

impossible situation. For year after year they begged for some change in the direction of a general agreement among the nations which should maintain their status as equals. Year after year their demands were met by an absolute refusal. (Hear, hear.) At last they showed that their case was desperate. As they are not allowed to have the remedy they asked for, they are now saying - I will not say a remedy, but at least a concession. They did not ask for or get it in the second place or as an unhappy alternative; and it would be ungrateful if we made any attack on them for the course which they have felt bound to adopt. Neither do they want to come to the Government's attention at home, who were no doubt primarily responsible for the course that has been taken. It will be sufficient if I describe what that course is.

The Government of India, acting under instructions from the Secretary of State, in closing the mints in India they have made the rupee an artificial coin. They have made its value depend, in other words, not upon the demand and upon the cost of production, but upon the supply of gold. The Government Executive, (hear, hear) Now, I want you to realize exactly what that means. I have said before that the idea that the Government can avoid affecting the value of the legal tender is absurd, because the legal tender itself is gold, and therefore it is not the fact that the State must interfere with the demand either for silver or gold, or that it may take either silver or gold, or both, at its own

moral, condition of things is that the State should not content itself with determining the value the legal standard shall have, but that it should see to it that there is a ready supply of that standard, and from day to day put it in the hands of as many people as possible, so that the power as the Executive to say what should be the value of the standard is not in the hands of a few men, but that the creditor and every creditor should obtain his money from his debtor. If this is true, as I understand the proposals of the Indian Government, the value of the rupee will rise above the value of the dollar, and the value of the rupee will be the value of the dollar, but the value of silver—the value of measuring value—will be less than the value of the rupee, so that the value of the rupee will be higher than the value of silver. This is the action of the Indian Government and the possible future action of the American Government. It will take a much greater proportion of silver to make the same value as the rupee. It is that at the present moment the disciples of Sir Robert Peel have made themselves responsible for India for an inconvertible currency (hoarding) and for the depreciation of the rupee, and that these men to the objectionable action urged against that currency because it is

silver instead of paper, and because it is allocated rather than distributed, it is not a currency in the true sense of the word. The reason why most Governments have indulged in the expensive luxury of issuing an inconvertible currency is that they found it otherwise difficult to pay their debts. That is the motive which has induced the Government of India to issue paper money (and if it is not a very peculiar circumstance, it is a very curious one, that the Government of India make it desirable for the Indian Government that the currency should be inconvertible rather than to carry out the object rather than that it should be distributed, none the less does it remain the fact that we have made ourselves responsible for an inconvertible currency in India which puts it in the power of the Executive within very wide limits to determine the amount of the issue, and to increase it merely the demand but the supply of the legal tender for business to dwell upon further and the additional reason which makes me look with apprehension at what has been done—the reason found on the last bonds of the raised money in India. That is the reason why I am so much optimistic as I have seen, that something between 130 and 200 millions. Before the recent Act of the Anglo-Indian Government every man who owned an ounce of silver in India was in possession of a note which was convertible into gold, and if he owed 1,000 rupees he had in his possession an amount of silver equivalent in weight to 1,000 rupees; now, whether the legal standard rose or fell, that he could at any moment pay his debts. The man who had no debts at all, he could no longer in that position; he could not own legal tender any more, but a depreciated currency, what relation his assets will now bear to his debts is a matter of speculation for the moment—a matter dependent upon the fluctuations of the market for gold and silver in 5,000 miles, divided from him in 5,000 miles away; and he may himself, through the play of the paper machine at Washington, be deprived of the power of paying his debts in India. (Cheers.)

COLOSSEUM

Well, my Lord Mayor and gentle-  
men, the whole of the world and I  
dear argument that I have addressed  
you? (Voices.—No, no, 'Go on')  
have hitherto been accustomed to base  
our valuation in matters of currency, and  
find ourselves trembling at the power of  
gold, and I am alarmed by this new  
G-variant over which we have no con-  
trol. Hitherto we have boasted of our indepen-  
dence, and we find, to our dismay, that  
perhaps we have with the unconcompre-  
hension of some of our friends, been  
the whole system of our finance  
this country. (Cheers.) We have dis-  
covered that we were the great commercial  
community of the world, trading with all  
countries, covering the whole of the  
globe, and all nations, having com-  
municated with all nations, and we  
interfere with all nations, and we  
I fear partly through our own  
that the world is divided into gold-  
hoarding countries and silver-using  
countries, and the mechanism of exchange  
between the gold and silver using countries  
is upset, and that with that mechanism  
change every merchant who deals  
with South America, or India, or  
China, or Japan, or any of the  
I don't doubt hanging over every  
which should determine his course of  
conduct. (Cheers.) We have hitherto  
considered ourselves as the upholders of the doctrine  
of free trade, and the system of currency in which  
we live, and we find that we are  
unconscious, but nevertheless the  
able, authors of a system of boun-  
daries, not only differs from other systems of  
middle-class, but from the most  
which is that the bounties are given to  
those who are not of us, but to those who  
with us. (Cheers.) We have boasted  
of our claims for ourselves that we  
have of course, for the sake of the  
value of the single gold standard  
which we have, and I venture to say  
that there is not a man, I venture to say  
the City of London at this moment  
not a single man, who would  
look with horror upon a nation  
founded on a single gold standard  
as an example. (Cheers.) We  
consistency ever shown in more  
colours? It is right, apparently  
degree, it is orthodox to have a single  
standard; but I think that we  
the gold and silver and get a  
standard, let the United States go  
gold standard, and a tremor seized every  
of our commercial magnates; they look-  
ward to a catastrophe, they look  
ultimate result might be a slow ap-

the standard of value, which is probably the most descending and banishing in all currencies which can be the subject of commerce and speculation. (Loud cheers.)

And in conclusion, if it be well founded— I, at all events, have most honestly attempted to arrive at the truth—may I well 'give my pause'; and I leave to that portion of the audience who are not yet made up on this question to reflect whether, in all subjects in the world which deserve international treatment, that of commerce should not stand in very different light, and whether the world whether we really succeed to lose from out of the circulation of the world the whole of the vast masses of silver which now do duty in filling the vaults of commerce.

Whether they are contemptible, I will not say; but they are contemptible, without absolute necessity, the substitution of a gold standard throughout the world for the silver standard which now covers so large a portion of it, and I will ask myself, as I am sure they will, whether it is necessary, or whether it is answered to answer them, whether the great, the preponderating, the overwhelming influence of the City of London ought not to be thrown into the scale, and whether it is not some inducement to settlement of the kind which I have been speaking of, that will not say of universal bimetalism, for that I believe to be unnecessary—but, at all events, of some system unduly and every great commercial country throughout the world, to contribute its share, at least, to the maintenance of the stability and the value of silver. (Loud cheers.)

**LADIES AT THE HOUSE.**  
Next to the House Rule Bill, the great question before the House of Commons is not just now, says the *St. James's Gazette*, is how best to deal with the invasion of ladies. The fair visitors have grown so numerous in the House of Commons that in St. Stephen's, and they are everywhere in evidence. You meet them in the corridors and in the central hall, in the lobby and on the terraces and the even have their special seats on the dining-room table. In fact, they have practically taken possession of the place. No one is ungrateful enough to wash them away; but the old members, regular House in the light of a club, do not rather the way in which his section is broken in upon; and representations have, it is said, been made to the Speaker for the expediency of putting some restrictions upon the freedom with which ladies use the legislative precincts. Fustian influence, however, is much too strong to allow of such a measure. The House is a privilege. They have gone Westminster to stay.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

There were no business of ours. This administration has been, rashly regarded as we

It was, however, to reality

he hit but, would, and reality

time we have, and reality

to have. And, reality

we like to have. And, reality

merit? Y I show could object to a

interference if we set the example in Siam

To have given a precedent

ing to the interests of the diabolical

of the interests of the diabolical

matter which really did concern us

question of a border between us and France

Rightly or wrongly, we have promulgated

in a doctrine comparable to the French

doctrines. It is, however, to direct

of a French European Power

of annex territories which will give them

contentious boundary with our

Empire. In other words, we insist

maintaining a system of buffer States

between our possessions

of France and India. The influence

of this doctrine, as Lord Rensbury says

once, was the essential element in

Siamese question, and he wisely con-

strated his whole energy on securing it.

we have, and less clear

have, and less clear

meeting with our commercial interests

at Bangkok, and would have left

whole subject with ragged edges.

[illegible][illegible]

And, but they do nothing for nothing. Depend upon it, if we use them as a buffer, they will not merely be content, as is sometimes supposed, with the gratification of having their large and vague territorial claims to the unbounded and unmappped northwardly recognized and enforced. They will want something more than that, and even if they did not ask for it we should have to give it them. Imagine China installed as our chief buffer against the Japanese, and our own interests, as well as those of our neighbors, China will be doing us very useful service that. Next, imagine China in great difficulties from some internal revolt. Under such circumstances would it not seem maddest not to prevent the Chinese Government from going to pieces, and our new and old buffer states from falling into the hands of a third power? To rely upon Chinese buffers must in fact mean the establishment of a certain amount of interest in China, and the establishment of this interest, however carefully understood, should lead us into things which we would not otherwise do. It is no question, therefore, however, follow that this is a ground for not employing China as a buffer. It is a choice between the greater and the lesser evil of evils, and the lesser evil is decidedly in the risk of getting interested in the affairs of China. Besides, we are already so deeply interested in China that a little more interest will not greatly matter. All we need is to hope that the secret societies will wait another hundred years before they begin to earnestly to "expel the Ming," resented as they are. Before the present generation some change in the East, perhaps a telecommunication made the maintenance of buffer States no longer a question of vital importance. A spectator.

**NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.**

**SHOOK OF EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.**  
London, Aug. 5.—A shock of earthquake has been experienced in Leicestershire. The vibration was felt within a radius of 15 miles of Leicester and was accompanied by a heavy rumbling noise. People were greatly alarmed, and many had from the houses.

**STREET FIRE IN THE LIVERPOOL DOCK.**  
Liverpool, Aug. 7.—A great fire has broken out in the Liverpool Docks. The flames cover an area of three acres, the destruction being chiefly of various stacks of timber. The damage is, so far, estimated at £160,000.

**TRIAL WAR IN SAMOA.**  
London, Aug. 7.—Further details of fighting in Samoa between King Mafua and Malietoa state that Malietoa's cause has been returned to Apia from the secessionists. The strife full of the hands of Mafua's followers were killed. Many of the heads were sent across the straits to Apia.

**THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.**  
London, Aug. 7.—The Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid II., has ordered his High Commissioner in Egypt, Sir Herbert Kitchener, to inform the Khedive, Tawfiq, not to interfere with the English in regard to the question of the British occupation of Egypt.

MEMORIAL FROM THEM TOWARDS THE  
CHURCH.

LONDON, AUG. 13.—A memorial signed by 100 Irish women protesting against the granting of Home Rule to Ireland, was presented to Her Majesty the Queen for the redhibition of seats in the House of Commons, last night. The Unionist address to Mrs. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State, was read with the scheduled conference to deal with the scheduled for the redistribution of seats in Ireland.

ACCIDENTS TO BRITISH WARSHIPS.

LONDON, AUG. 11.—In the House of Commons, last night, Sir James Spence, the Secretary of the Admiralty, was asked in answer to a question, that there were 100 accidents to British warships in 1880, owing to incorrect charts.

THE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE AT SWITZERLAND.

LOZAN, AUG. 13.—The socialist delegates to the Socialists Conference at Zurich, the chairman, a Belgian, applied the closure during the speech of the Australian delegate, who was discussing the question of a universal Day of Disobedience. The Australian delegate took on his withdrawal from the conference shouting as he left the hall, 'Australia is worth Belgium.' A scene of uproar followed.

LADY TRYON REFUSES A PENSION.

LONDON, AUG. 8.—Lady Tryon has refused to accept the Admiralty pension due to her on the death of her husband, Vice-Admiral Tryon.

BANKRUPTCY OF AN EX-EM.P.

LONDON, AUG. 8.—Mr. Saul Lush, formerly a member of the House of Commons, has been declared bankrupt, with liabilities amounting to £20,000.

THE CHURCHMAN-BEAKEN STATED.

LONDON, AUG. 10.—The equable was shown in the dining-room attached to House of Commons between Mr. J. C. Chamberlain, Leader of the Liberal Unionists, and Mr. William O'Brien, the Nationalist member for Cork, has been amicably adjusted.

THE CHARGES AGAINST M. CLEMENTE.

LONDON, AUG. 11.—M. Alexandre Ribot, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, has declared that when he was Premier Clemente's house was searched by order, but nothing was discovered to indicate that he had been guilty of unparliamentary conduct.

M. Clemente has delivered a powerful speech to the electorate, dealing primarily with the charges preferred against him, and stating that he was not in England when he was acting as the agent of England.

indignantly denied the charges of mismanagement.

A New American telegram, dated August 8, from Minneapolis, Minn., says: "J. Seymour is generally known in Illinois, and his proposed attempt to be buried and remain in the ground while a crop of barley is grown on his estate creates great interest in this State. Dr. D. Dunn of Rockford, Ill., says that Seymour is a man of his manager. Dr. Dunn says: 'There is no question that this feat can be accomplished. I have seen it performed successfully three times in India, at Allahabad, Delhi and Calcutta. The man is fed on a diet of fat and meat producing food. He will then throw himself into a cauldron of water, the Jangle will be filled with pure air to their fullest capacity and the tongue placed in the mouth and partially covered with a cloth so as to completely close the aperture to the lungs. The nose, eyes and ears will be chemically sealed with wax. After paring the skin the pores will be spread over the entire body to close the pores. It will be ready for burial. The body will be placed into a large extra large casket. This will be placed outside another and both will be perforated, in order that if any poisonous gases escape from the body they may escape through the perforations.'

**A FAIR, BEAUTIFUL SKIN.**—Sulphaline Soap gives the natural tint and peach-like bloom of a perfect complexion; makes the skin smooth, supple, healthy, comfortable. Sulphaline Soap, 6d. Talcum. Everywhere.

**TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.**—Lucy's Euclyp Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The color produced is permanent. Lucy's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

**LIVER COMPLAINTS.**—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, without Mercury, are a potent remedy; remove all Headache and Stomach Complaints, Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Heartburn, Indigestion, Constipation. Made only in London. Sold every-

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Activity, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Nausea, Indigestion, Loss of Daily Food. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everybody should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in Shilling Bottles.

Exchange.		
HONG KONG, September 7.		
On London—		
Bank, Wires, .....	112	2/21
On demand, .....	112	2/18
30 days' sight, .....	112	2/6
4 months' sight, .....	112	2/6
Credits, 4 .....	112	2/6
Documentary, 3 months' sight, .....	112	2/6
On Paris .....		
On demand, .....	307	
Credits, 4 months' sight, .....	315	
On Berlin—D. marc., .....	2.49	2.49
On New York—		
On demand, .....	60	
Credits, 60 days' sight, .....	61	
On Bombay—		
Wires, .....	1924	
On demand, .....	1924	
On Calcutta—		
Wires, .....	1924	

On demand, ... ..	192 1/2
On Shanghai—	
On demand, ... ..	72 1/2
30 days' sight, private paper, ...	73 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	\$41.50
Seamings (Bank's buying rate)	\$ 8.00

**CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.**

September 6.		W.A.G. 224.		
Station.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Wind.	
		Humidity.	Direction.	
			Force.	
			Number.	
			Rate.	
W'otoko.	30.09	67	SE 4	b
Tokio.	30.12		S 2	
Nagasaki.				
Shanghai.	29.80	77	91 N 3	or
Koshiu.				
Amoy.	29.62	92	SW 3	o
Swatow.	29.67	89	SW 3	o
Canton.	29.67	89	NW 5	o
Hongkong.	29.63	87	SW 1	c
Viet. Peak.			NW 4	
Gap Road.	29.65		SW 3	
Macao.	29.65	94	SW 3	c
Amoy.				
Hongkong.	29.70	93	SW 3	c
Batavia.	29.87	82	SW 3	c

Manila...	20.92	7	8	5	m
O.S. James	20.92	7	8	5	m
September 7, 1904 10 A. M.					
Wilcocton	30.02	68	68	1	o
Toledo					
Yagasaki					
Shanghai	29.60	83	83	1	o
Ponchoy					
Amoy	29.67	87	87	2	o
Anping					
Swatow	29.65	85	85	3	o
Canton	29.67	86	86	2	o
Hongkong	29.67	90	73	2	o
Yokohama					
Gap Rock	29.65		88	3	o
Manao	29.66	89	88	1	o
Hohow					
Haiaphong	29.72	81	91	3	o
Manila...	20.64	79	87	3	o
O.S. James	20.91			4	o
F. G. Froy,					
First Assistant					

1. **BAROMETER**, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths,

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation  
humidity of air saturated with moisture b  
100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Pa

6. STATE OF WEATHER, 5 plus say, c  
tached clouds, d rizzling rain, f fog, g  
h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing show  
g squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visib  
is dew (wet).

**HONGKONG REGISTER.**

Previous day at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
------------------------	--------------------	-------------------

Barometer ...	29.63	29.65	29.67
Temperature ...	87	86	88
Humidity ...	72	73	81
Direction of Wind ...	WSW	ESE	—

Force .....	1	2	3
Weather .....	c	o	o
Rain .....		0.11	1

Highest open air temperature on the 14th.....88  
 Lowest open air temperature on the 14th.....77  
 Strong S.W. winds in southern part of the day.

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 7. 1883



## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese and Japanese literature, has reached its twentieth volume. The editor has endeavored to make the Review a more useful and interesting journal, and to give it a more permanent character. The Review is now published in two parts, the first part containing the Review of the month, and the second part containing the Review of the year. The Review is now published in two parts, the first part containing the Review of the month, and the second part containing the Review of the year. The Review is now published in two parts, the first part containing the Review of the month, and the second part containing the Review of the year.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours to present a careful and complete record of literature on Chinese and Japanese subjects. The Review is now published in two parts, the first part containing the Review of the month, and the second part containing the Review of the year. The Review is now published in two parts, the first part containing the Review of the month, and the second part containing the Review of the year.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The Review is now published in two parts, the first part containing the Review of the month, and the second part containing the Review of the year. The Review is now published in two parts, the first part containing the Review of the month, and the second part containing the Review of the year.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to. The Review is now published in two parts, the first part containing the Review of the month, and the second part containing the Review of the year. The Review is now published in two parts, the first part containing the Review of the month, and the second part containing the Review of the year.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.). "The Review is a most interesting and valuable journal."—*Chinese Review* (U.S.). "The Review is a most interesting and valuable journal."—*Chinese Review* (U.S.). "The Review is a most interesting and valuable journal."—*Chinese Review* (U.S.).

## FOR SALE.

IN NEW BRIDES AND PATENT.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE,

5, WILKINSON STREET.

## Intimations.

## UPPER YANGTSE.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

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## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Excludes of Late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections; commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h, near the Kowloon shore k, and those in the body of the Harbour m.

Shipping or midway between each shore are marked s, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
3. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
4. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to the Naval Yard.
5. From Naval Yard to the Gas Works.
6. From Gas Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
7. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
8. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to the Naval Yard.
9. From Naval Yard to the Gas Works.
10. From Gas Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
11. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Vessel's Name	Flag	Captain	Agent	Date of Arrival	Destination	Remarks
Amoy	h	Bendixen	Ger. str.	771 July 18	Wider & Co.	
Batavia	h	Bendixen	Ger. str.	1457 July 19	Wider & Co.	
Batavia	h	Bendixen	Ger. str.	1457 July 19	Wider & Co.	
Batavia	h	Bendixen	Ger. str.	1457 July 19	Wider & Co.	
Batavia	h	Bendixen	Ger. str.	1457 July 19	Wider & Co.	
Batavia	h	Bendixen	Ger. str.	1457 July 19	Wider & Co.	
Batavia	h	Bendixen	Ger. str.	1457 July 19	Wider & Co.	
Batavia	h	Bendixen	Ger. str.	1457 July 19	Wider & Co.	
Batavia	h	Bendixen	Ger. str.	1457 July 19	Wider & Co.	
Batavia	h	Bendixen	Ger. str.	1457 July 19	Wider & Co.	

## Her Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station.

Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	H.P.	Captain	Where at
Albatross	h	1700	4	3180	Com. George A. Callaghan	Yokohama
Albatross	h	1700	4	3180	Com. George A. Callaghan	Yokohama
Albatross	h	1700	4	3180	Com. George A. Callaghan	Yokohama
Albatross	h	1700	4	3180	Com. George A. Callaghan	Yokohama
Albatross	h	1700	4	3180	Com. George A. Callaghan	Yokohama
Albatross	h	1700	4	3180	Com. George A. Callaghan	Yokohama
Albatross	h	1700	4	3180	Com. George A. Callaghan	Yokohama
Albatross	h	1700	4	3180	Com. George A. Callaghan	Yokohama
Albatross	h	1700	4	3180	Com. George A. Callaghan	Yokohama
Albatross	h	1700	4	3180	Com. George A. Callaghan	Yokohama

Torpedo Boats in Reserve Nos. 8, 20, 35, 36, 37 and 38, first class; and 3 second class boats.

\* Flagship of Vice Admiral the Hon. E. Fremantle, K.C.B., C.M.G.

H. B. M. Ships' tonnage, displacements and effective horse power are given according to H. M. Navy list.

## Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	H.P.	Captain	Where at
Admiral Komiloff	h	6000	—	—	Captain Blumenthal	Nagasaki
Admiral Komiloff	h	6000	—	—	Captain Blumenthal	Nagasaki
Admiral Komiloff	h	6000	—	—	Captain Blumenthal	Nagasaki
Admiral Komiloff	h	6000	—	—	Captain Blumenthal	Nagasaki
Admiral Komiloff	h	6000	—	—	Captain Blumenthal	Nagasaki
Admiral Komiloff	h	6000	—	—	Captain Blumenthal	Nagasaki
Admiral Komiloff	h	6000	—	—	Captain Blumenthal	Nagasaki
Admiral Komiloff	h	6000	—	—	Captain Blumenthal	Nagasaki
Admiral Komiloff	h	6000	—	—	Captain Blumenthal	Nagasaki
Admiral Komiloff	h	6000	—	—	Captain Blumenthal	Nagasaki

## Shipping in China, Japan, Philippines, and Siam.

## WATER.

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